THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BENARES, (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. P. WATSON, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 27th October, at 8 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 24th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th October 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Friday, the 24th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship SINGAPORE, (1,500 Tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain G. A. GRAINGER, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 29th October, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

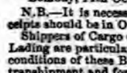
Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on the 25th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th October 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.



THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. G. HIGGINSON, on the 28th October, to Cochin, calling at the Intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

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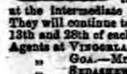

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FOR SURAT & THENCE TO GOGO.

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For deck passage and freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 16th Oct., 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat to-MORROW THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P.M.

For first class passage, apply to
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1, Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.

Bombay, 15th October 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Jayerchund Atmaram, Kalsparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 16th Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 18th October, at 9 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, especially of Acids, per Ship *Naval Brigade*, Captain MOOR, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, and take delivery of their respective Goods, as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

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Bombay, 7th October 1862.

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NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that THUCKER BHIMJEE GIRDHUR, has contracted to purchase from SYED HOOSAIN BIN SYED LALLEE, and HOOSAIN BIN AHMED JADOW, all their Right, Title and Interest, in a piece of Government Ground, together with the Dwelling House standing thereon, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in Bengalpeera Street, the Building is assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under No. 38, and the Ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 421. Any person or persons having any claim or claims upon the said Premises by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known to me, within four days from the date hereof, at my Office, in the Court House, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and persons withholding such Notice will be deemed to have waived their right if any.—Dated this 15th day of October, 1862.

A. SANGSTER,
Purchaser Solicitor.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BAI VIZLIBAI, Widow of SHA NURSEEDASS MOOKUNDDHURDASS, deceased, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, has contracted to sell to THUCKUR RAGHOO SHAMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all her Right, Title, and Interest, in, and to, that Piece or Parcel of a Fazendaree Ground, belonging to Wishwanath Madowjee, which is situated on the 3rd Bhoewarra Street, near Bhoolesh-wur, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, admeasuring two hundred and four square yards, and seven-ninth of a square yards or thereabouts, and the Dwelling House standing thereon, which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates, under No. 16, in the name of Motubai, Widow of More Mitta, deceased, mother-in-law of the said Bai Vizlibai, and which said Premises are bounded on the North by a public passage, on the South by a sweeper's passage, on the East by the house of Purshotumdass Pranjeevun-dass, and on the West by the house of Maharas Vit-thleshwurjee. All persons having any claims on the above Property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make known the same to Mr. CHARLES LEGGETT, Attorney for the purchaser, at his Office, Apollo Street, Fort, and to the Collector of the Municipal Rates, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim.—Dated 15th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEER WADIA is admitted a partner in our Firm.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS on the Estate of the late JOSEPH GRIERSON, of Surat, are to be sent to me at once, and all amounts due to the said Estate are to be paid immediately to me also.

J. B. HAYES,
Curator to the Estate of the late Joseph Grierson.
Surat, 8th October 1862.

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THE Accounts of the Bank for the half year ending 30th June last, shew a net Profit of Rs. 2,50,000, which with the amount Rs. 50,000 carried to the Reserve Fund in the previous half year, amounts to Rs. 3,00,000.

The Directors regret to state that Hormusjee and Rustomjee, who absconded from Hong Kong, in June last, were under liability to the Bank to the extent of *Dollars* 202,493, which may, however, be reduced by any Dividends that may be paid out of their Estate.

The Directors have resolved to place the amount of the Net Profit for the past half year, and of the Reserve Fund, together Rs. 3,00,000, towards liquidating any loss that may be sustained in China. But for this loss, the Directors would have been able to pay the Shareholders a Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and to have increased the Reserve Fund to one Lac.

The Directors believe that the result of the current half year's operations will enable them to liquidate the balance, if any, of the loss incurred in China, and leave a considerable surplus.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.
Central Bank of Western India, Bombay, 14th October, 1862.

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IN CONSEQUENCE of numerous casualities among the Company's Horses on the THULL GHAUT, *Dhoolees* will, on and after THURSDAY the 16th inst., until the 31st instant, be substituted for Phaetons and Gharrees. The Fare will be Rs. 5 per Dhoolee, and Tickets will be obtainable at the Kussara and Egutpoora Stations only.

On and after the 1st November, 1862, and until further notice, Dhoolees only will be supplied on the Thull Ghaut on 48 hours' previous notice being given, and the fare, which will be Rs. 10 per Dhoolee, paid at any of the

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 16th October 1862.

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	30 to 31

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, and the Ports of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.		2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 3 do.		2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 2 do.		2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 1		2s. 0¼d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	}	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If on a London firm or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in London, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Papers, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other Local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corpration and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.		1s. 11¾d.	"
" 3 do.		1s. 11¾d.	"
" 2 do.		1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1 do.		1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand		1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.		1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.		1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	}	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Manilla.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 " "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 " "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of each sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if payable and remitted as the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. FREBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 29th October 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES at CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE UNION & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d.
" 2 months' sight..... 2s.
" 1 month's sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland ..... 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland .....
Circular Notes..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand or not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders for Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 1st October 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
September 5th, 1862. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 15	Carnac (s)	VanWallen ...	Surat 14 Oct.
	Ino	Macfie	Glasgow 1 May.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Barque *Ino*, from Glasgow.—Experienced very heavy weather off the Cape of Good Hope, had to heave a quantity of cargo over-board to ease and lighter the vessel. The Captain and the whole of the crew are sick, and laid up in their beds.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Sir Jeff. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. Paterson, and 136 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *James Smith*, for Liverpool.
Ship *James Livesey*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 15TH OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Gloriana.—2 cases Tract Books, Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Bible Society; loose Buffaloe Horns, 75 cwt., Ebram Ranjee.

Wings of the Wind.—60 bales Coir yarn, 150 cwt., Byramjee Hormusjee and Co.; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., S. and H. Nanabhoy; 130 cases Cassia, 57 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 97 packages Coffee, 139 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs., Bhimjee Kirpar; 19 bales Wool, 25 cwt., Azeezoola Mooktasaw; 100 packages Cloves, 123 cwt., Nusserwanjee Jamsajee.

Celestial Empire.—117 frazels Coffee, 224½ cwt., Fernandiss; 500 packages Cloves, 607 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs., Cullianjee Petamber; 8 packages Aloes Socotra, 7¼ cwt.; 6 packages Henabole, 13½ cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Lady Havelock.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Fazulbhoy Rentoola Noorun.

James Livesey.—760 bundles Linseed, 380 cwt., Fulcher and Co

Peerless.—46 bales Wool, 138 cwt., Ralli Brothers; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.

James Smith.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Merwanjee Cowasjee; 350 bales Cotton, 11,885 cwt., Juvarechund Atmaram; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Pursotum Wagjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hormusjee Merwanjee.

Aaron Browne.—75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 50 bales Wool, 15 cwt., Aspar Moorjee.; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Tulsidass Nuraidass; 230 bales Cotton, 805 cwt., N. B. Mody; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Canjee Toolsidass.

Norwood.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Cullianjee Nusserwanjee and Co.; 143 bales Cotton, 500½ cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Queen of the West.—26 bales Munjeets, 90½ cwt., Remnie Scovell and Co.

Hahnemann.—38 bales Wool, 114 cwt., Damjee Heeraz and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gourdhundass Vulubdass; 2 half bales Cotton, 3½ cwt., Wootumchund Cullianjee

Sir John Lawrence.—400 bundles Sursey seed, 200 cwt., Canjee Jaitha.

Azaline.—500 bundles country Galls, 250 cwt., Jairam Visram; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Jairam Dyall.

Intermann.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Jairam Visram; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Howden.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Davechund Tulluckchund; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jewandass Muthooradass; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Megjee Canjee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Khemchund Soomar.

Victoria Bridge.—150 bales Wool, 450 cwt., Peel Cassals and Co.

For Aden.

Bartle Frere.—6 packages E. Red Lead, 6 cwt., Mohmudally Cassumally; 4 Tabs Steel, 39 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs.; 125 Bars Iron, 95 cwt., 23 lbs., Hajee Ayab Seedic; 8 packages Sundries, Tyebjee Habutbhoy; 14 packages Rattans, 22 cwt., 10 packages Tin Plates, 225 each, Mohmudally Cassumally.

For Singapore.

Arrarat.—2 packages Hardware, Mahomedally Cassumally.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 29 (flag-ship), Frushard	...	Bombay.
*294	Assyria, (paddle), ...	...	...
*946	Aucland, (paddle),...	...	Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	...	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	...	Bombay.
*429	Clive, 14 (sloop),	...	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	...	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Salb	...	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	...	Aden.
1025	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	...	China.
305	Cursetjee (flat)	...	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	...	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen	...	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat), ...	...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	...	Bombay.
*1450	Furooz, 13 (paddle), Scance	...	Bombay.
215	Goolsaur, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	...	Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	...	Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	...	Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	...	Aden.
167	Marin, (schooner)	...	Bombay.
49	Nemoudda, (schooner),	...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	...	River Indus.
335	Planet, 4 (paddle), Fletcher	...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	...	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	...	River Indus.
960	Seunramit, 3 (paddle), Worsley	...	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	...	R ver Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	...	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine) ...	...	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	...	Advertised for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	...	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[cl. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhownaggar.
1057 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8)
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle—Forbes & Co. (c.l. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers—Daly and Sorabjee. (c.l.Sept.18)
1003 Azaline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Sept. 8)
1060 Beeston Castle, Corner—R. Scovel & Co. (c.l.Sept. 5)
1117 Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.
1171 Epaminoudas, Heasley.—Wallace & Co. (c.l. Oct. 3)
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson—Dadabhoy Rattonjee & Co.
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis—Cumberlege & Co. (c.l. Oct.)
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l.Sept.1)
1218 Howden. Verril—Pestonjee Johangeer. (c.l. Oct. 13)
1306 Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co. (c.l. Sept. 16)
1071 James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1108 James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co. (c.l. Sept. 9)
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co. (c.l.Sept.13)
818 Missouri, Calhoun—Daly Sorabjee & Co. (c.l. Sept. 19)
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Aug. 30)
1569 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee &Co. (c.l. July 29)
883 Peerless, Major.—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. Sept. 13)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. Sept. 13)
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c.l. Sept. 17)
1009 Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee (c.l. Sept. 6)
870 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Oct. 14)
836 Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co. (c.l.Sept. 30)
1181 War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

492 Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Sept. 12)

FOR HAVRE.

1006 Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR SINGAPORE & BATAVIA.

290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff. (c.l. Oct. 15)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445 Fazel Carrim, Nacoda.—M. A. Currim Cadoo.

FOR CALCUTTA.

293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda—Hajee Esmail Sidick (c.l.Aug.27)
724 Duke of Wellington, J. Wetherhall—Comber, Sons & Co.
508 Kossuth, Bennett.—Alli Mohmed Khan. (c. l. Oct. 1)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadie. (c. l. May 12)

FOR COROMANDEL COAST.

680 Ville de Cherbourg, Le Magnon.

FOR COLOMBO.

150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. Bhickajee Khan.(c.l.Oct.14)

NOT FIXED.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thomason—John Tanner & Co.
869 Albert and Edward, T. McKinney.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1288 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Nathu.
709 Bickby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.
565 Bombay Castle, (s) J. Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
283 C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co.(for sale)
1204 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
455 Covings (s), Calder—C. and B. S. N. Co.
917 Flower of the Forest, McAuly—W. & A. Graham & Co.
834 Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.
368 Foolaka Sawden, H. T. Pitts—Woosman Voydina.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co. (in dock)
462 Ida, Macfie—W. Nicol & Co.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.
30 Mahomed Buz, Nacoda—Cowsjee Eduljee.
766 Mysaran Dayanan Bridy,—H. Sidick Dossal.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
262 Nassree, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—D. H. Cama & Co.
1098 Peerless, Irvin—Lawrence & Co.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmail H. Habib.
578 Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.
450 Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company. (For sale.)
986 Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.
962 Tyburnia, Coote—Wallace & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Benares, (s), G. P. Wright.
1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1009 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
742 Singapore (s), Grainger.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

699 Alexander, Fozdar—McIver & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—Dunolly & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

BOURBON.

403 Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

584 Magna Bona, Tyson—McIver & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

A. B. Coults, Candlish—Dunolly & Co.
756 Clara, McPhun—A. Boll & Co.
710 Ukko.

FOR RANGOON.

496 Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1017 Helvellyn, Dalison.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

731 Brandon, Umfreville ..... Aug. 26
501 Caroline Agnes, Greenstone—W. Nicol & Co. Sep. 8
936 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—W. Nicol & Co. July 16
813 City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.
783 Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co. July 17
623 Colgrain, Gardiner. Sept. 12
1192 Coupstick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 15
766 Coromandel, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co. July 7
558 Duke of Northumberland, Brown—John Tanner & Co.
1017 Daniel Raskin, Raskin—Grey & Co. (troops) July 2
826 Eloisa, Pinllpot. Aug. 5
832 Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co. Sep. 12
766 Empress of India, Thompson—Peel Cassels & Co. June 30
810 Gosforth, Shand—Grey & Co. (troops) July 24
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour (troops)—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 23
1156 Hornet, Prynn. Sept. 12
678 Lady McDonald Brisbell—John Tanner & Co. Sept.
1169 Pride of the Ocean, Ryle.
876 Queen Victoria, Waters—Ewart, Latham & Co. Aug. 4
694 Robert Ritson Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co. July 12
9-7 Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co.
591 Southern Cross, Bristow.
1044 Star of India, Morris, (troops)—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 2
848 Victoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.
887 Victoria, Tate.
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. Sept. 8
585 Wellington, Ayling.
1074 Windsor Castle, Pyne—Ritchie, Stewart & Co. (via Colombo) sailed (troops) July 24

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

General Havelock, Spowart.

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

821 Adriatic, Scott.
1001 Algiers, Morris.
1415 Beaconlea, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.
1094 Elizabeth Fry, San—W. & A. Graham & Co. July 5
519 Early Dawn, Norris—Coupland & Co. Aug. 29
1239 Cimber, Kapperlaidt—Martin, Young & Co. Sep. 8
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co. July 15
1283 Ferooz, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1564 Harmonides, Moran—Ewart, Latham & Co. July 18
1

over, state that, as far as the end of the line within reach of me and of my aides-de-camp, not a single shot was fired. As no firing took place on our side, it was easy for the troops to approach and mingle with our men; and as I was told that they pretended to disarm us, I replied that they (the regulars) should be themselves disarmed. Nevertheless, the intentions of my companions were so little hostile, that I only succeeded in our having the arms taken from a very few of the regulars. Matters went on differently on our right. The Picciotti, being attacked by the regular troops, replied by a fire along the whole line; and although the bugles gave the signal to cease firing, it lasted for about a quarter of an hour. My wounds were the cause of some little confusion along the whole of our line. Our soldiers, not seeing me, began to retire into the wood; so that by degrees the crowd round me dispersed, and only the most faithful remained. At that moment I heard that my staff and Colonel Pallavicino, who commanded the regular troops, were negotiating on the following conditions:—1. That I was free with my staff to go where I chose (I replied on board an English vessel). 2. That when once arrived at the sea-side, my companions should be set at liberty. Colonel Pallavicino acted as a bold and intelligent officer in all his military movements; he was not wanting in consideration and courtesy towards me, and towards my men. He manifested his grief at having shed Italian blood; but he had received peremptory orders, and was compelled to obey them. My arrangements had been purely defensive; and I had hoped to be able to avoid a conflict from the strong position I occupied, and from the hope that the regular troops had received less sanguinary orders. If I had not received [given] orders, under any circumstances, to avoid any collision with the regular troops, the struggle might have become terrible. Nevertheless, it is better as it is. Whatever may be the result of my wounds, and whatever may be the fate prepared for me by the Government, I am conscious of having done my duty; and the sacrifice of my life is but a trifle if it will save those of a great number of my fellow-citizens. In the hazardous enterprise in which I and my companions embarked, I hoped for nothing good from the Government of Ratazzi; but why ought I not to hope for less rigour on the part of the King, not having in any way changed the old programme, and decided on not changing it at any price? What afflicts me most is that fatal mistrust, which contributes not a little to leave the national unity unfinished. However this may be, I present myself before Italy with my head erect, sure of having done my duty. This time again my life, and that far more precious than mine, of so many generous youths, has been offered as a holocaust to the most sacred of causes, pure from the taint of any vile personal interest.

"G. GARIBALDI."

In addition to this, one of Garibaldi's staff officers, who after the capture of their leader succeeded in leaving Italy and reaching London, tells us, that there was at Aspromonte neither a battle nor a fight, however it may suit the vanity and arrogance of Cialdini and of Colonel Pallavicino to describe what took place. There was no resistance offered, and the first notice they had was the murderous shower of balls poured in by the Royal troops. It had been Garibaldi's express order at the commencement of the expedition, that the volunteers should in all circumstances retire before the Royal troops, and to this resolution he adhered. We can picture to ourselves the noble form of Garibaldi erect in the front of the battle calling out to his followers "Do not fire, do not fire," while the blood was streaming from wounds given him by those whose best interest he had at heart, and for whom he had sacrificed so much. We cannot restrain our indignation as we look upon this spectacle, and we believe that "for Cialdini and Pallavicino this has been a victory which sooner or later will brand Aspromonte before the whole nation as the scene of a deed of military truculence and violence almost without parallel in history."

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(Special Telegram for "Bombay Gazette.")

CALCUTTA, 14*th Oct.*, 1-57 P.M.

THE following is the average price of the Tenth Government Opium Sale, held at the Exchange Rooms, on the 14th October:—

Patna..... Rs. 1,490-9-9½

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 14*th Oct.*, 1-20 P.M.

THE steamer *Bengal* sailed for Suez.

LOCAL.

THE Small Cause Court will be closed from this day, until the 31st instant, on account of the October vacation.

AN European Garrison Court Martial was held on Saturday last, the 11th instant, by order of Brigadier J. Liddell, C.B., and was presided over by Colonel Collings, 33rd Regiment, Serjeant and Laboratoryman W. Shanahan, of the unattached list, attached to the Grand Arsenal, was brought for trial for conduct unbecoming a Non-Commissioned Officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Bombay, on or about the 3rd October, 1862, been drunk, and used abusive language to Serjeant Master Gunsmith S. Blackeney.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War, was found guilty, and was sentenced to be reduced to the rank and pay of a Gunner.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society, will be held in their rooms, Town Hall, this-day, at half-past 4 P.M.

Business.—The election of a Vice-President.

There will be a ballot for the election of the Hon'ble M. H. Scott, Colonel H. J. Barr, J. Burgess, Esq., F.E.I.S., E. P. Repton, Esq., W. T. Stevens, Esq., W. Campbell, Esq., M.D., C. Forjett, Esq., and Dr. James Welsh, who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society.

Member proposed.—W. M. Coghlan, Esq., C.S.

Papers.—Rough notes showing outline of the country between Kurrachee and Gwader. By Assistant Surgeon J. Lalor, B.A., 2nd Regt. Sind Horse.

General statement of the progress and prospects of the East African Expedition, under Captain Speke. Contributed by Government.

HIS Excellency the Governor and Lady Frere are encamped for a few days at the residence of the Commander-in-Chief. They will very shortly leave Poona, and, we understand, will proceed to Matheran, where his Excellency will enjoy a little quiet, after the great amount of official labour he has gone through since he took charge of the Government of Bombay.—*Poona Observer, Oct.* 14.

AMONGST the names of passengers expected by the next English mail steamer from Suez, we notice that of Dr. Gammie, who is coming out to this Presidency, to succeed Dr. Hadaway, who has completed five years' term of office as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the British troops.—*Id.*

IN the dák summary there is a curious extract on the state of Russia. It is there stated that a great part of the revenue of that empire is raised by the sale of spirits; and that consequently the government directly encourages drunkenness, which has increased from year to year. The clergy endeavoured to get up a teetotal movement, but the authorities suppressed it.

Most people will feel strong disapprobation of a mode of raising public revenue so unworthy of a Christian government, and so unpaternal. No officer who is in any degree responsible for the British administration in India, however, will probably feel at liberty to express any such opinion, since he cannot well do so without condemning the government of which he is a servant, at the same time.

To say nothing of the large portion of the revenue which is raised from the horrible traffic in opium, which comes in great part out of the pockets of the Chinese, a good deal more is raised among our own subjects by a tax on liquor. The natives take it largely, but they universally declare that they did not use to do so of old, and that we have taught them to drink. Drunkenness is now becoming common among the lower orders; our government makes a profit out of it, and encourages it.

Russia is filled with outrage, insurrection, incendiarism, and violence, from one end to another. What else can be expected of a people whom their own rulers have systematically demoralised? If our administration breaks down some day in a similar manner, it will only serve us perfectly right.—*Id.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours 15th Oct., 1862.

BROACH.—Raining and calm. Ther. 75.
BULSAR.—Cloudy, SW. Variably.
GOA.—Fair, easy light.
KOLAPORE.—Calm SW., light.
KURRACHEE.—Fine SW.
SURAT.—Passing clouds, threatening, wind variable.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Gopall Backoo, was charged with stealing a copper dish, of the value of one rupee and-a-half on the 13th instant.

Chimma Rama said, that the dish produced was his property. At about 7 o'clock in the evening on the 13th instant, he put some grain in it and left it for his cow in the verandah, and then went inside the house to bring some grass, he heard a noise, and on coming out saw the prisoner running away with the dish. He pursued and seized him, and made him over to a sepoy. The prisoner had the dish in his hand, it was of the value of Rs. 1-8.

Police Sepoy, No. 743 stated, that the prosecutor delivered the prisoner over to his charge, and at that time he had the dish in his hand.

The prisoner in defence said, that the prosecutor was drunk, and that he pushed a man against him, when, he (prisoner) told him that he was drunk, and asked him why he had pushed him. The prosecutor then struck him a blow when he fell down, the prosecutor then brought the dish and put it at his head and sent for a Police sepoy who told him to take up the dish.

The Police sepoy was re-called, and said that the prosecutor was not at all in liquor.

Mr. F. Kirschner, Police Constable said, that he remembered the prisoner being brought to him, and charged with stealing the dish. The prosecutor was quite sober. Prisoner asked witness to pardon him.

Mr. W. H. Walker, ironmonger, called by the prisoner said, he knew the prisoner, he had been in the service of his firm for the last four or five months, he had always found the prisoner sober and honest.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and said, in consequence of the good character given to him by his master, he would pass on him the mitigated sentence of fifteen days' imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

CHEATING.—Chokee Doolub, was charged with cheating Mooteram Nundram, out of ten tolas of gold, on the 22nd ultimo.

The prosecutor said,—I am a peon in the employ of Gokuldass Tejpall. I know the prisoner. In the month of September last, on the 22nd, about six o'clock in the evening, I went to the prisoner's shop and gave him one piece of gold, weighing ten tolas, and desired him to make it into a necklace. He weighed and tied it in a piece of cloth. I then left. Seetaram Sewdin and Bhowanedeen Matadeen were present when I gave him the gold. The prisoner told me to come in four days to look at the ornament. I went to him after four days to see the necklace, the prisoner said, "You are joking, you did not give me gold." I have never received my gold necklace or my ten tolas of gold from him, and I now charge the prisoner with cheating me out of ten tolas of gold, my property value Rs. 160.

Seetaram Sewdin, corroborated the testimony of the prosecutor, as to his having given the prisoner the gold for the purpose already described.

His Worship adjourned the further investigation of the case until this day, and allowed the prisoner to find bail for his appearance.

THEFT.—Nuthoo Tyeb, and Nagloo Cadgia, were charged with stealing four pairs of shoes, two knives, and two coins, of the value of Rs. 6-4, the property of Sullamon Curremjee.

The prosecutor stated, that his shop was secured by a padlock when he went away. On the following day he found that the lock had been tampered with, and on pulling the door open he found the articles missing. At about 10 o'clock he saw the second prisoner coming along with the shoes under his arm, which he had missed from his shop. The prisoner told him that he had been sent by another person who was sitting at his shop to sell them. Prosecutor and the sepoy went to the shop with the prisoner and there saw the first prisoner sitting. The sepoy seized him, and found three knives and two copper coins, the same as missing from his (prosecutor's) shop. The first prisoner was then asked where he brought the shoes from, he said that he brought them from a vessel.

The policeman corroborated the statement of the prosecutor.

The prisoners, in their defence said, the first one, that the shoes were given to him six days ago, six pairs had been given to him, and he had sold two pairs, he was going to sell the others. The other prisoner said that the first prisoner had given him the shoes to sell.

His Worship found the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two months, with hard labour.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.—A Hindoo, of the name of Bhimjee Purshotum, laid an information to the following effect:—"I am a shroff and underwriter, and reside in Bombay. On or about the month of May last, several merchants shipped their goods on board the ship *Cotiah Wareesul*, then in Bombay harbour, and bound for the ports of Calicut and Tellicherry. Particulars of such shipments appear in the list now produced. Some of the valuable goods on board the *Cotiah Wareesul* were insured by their respective owners and others, who underwrote Polices of Insurance on them to the extent of about Rs. 50,000. I am informed, and verily believe, that at the same time another vessel called *Dingee Kuramsayanee*, commanded by Nacoda Ebrahim, sailed from hence for the port of Gwadera in Meckran, near Muscat, without any cargo on board. I am informed and verily believe, that one Khoja Metta Mumjee, Nacoda Jacol Juma, and Nacoda Ebrahim, colluded and conspired together and near Hubshies Gunjera, outside the harbour, both vessels the *Cottiah Wareesul* and *Dingee Kuramsayanee*, anchored, and from the former vessel most of the valuable goods on board were transhipped to the latter vessel, and they both proceeded on their respective voyages. The *Cottiah Wareesul* went as far as Malwan when her commander ran her on a rock, and made it appear as if she had been accidentally wrecked and totally lost. All the crew then landed on the Malwan coast, where they reported so to the authorities there. The *Dingee Kuramsayanee* proceeded on her voyage, but she encountered a gale, and was obliged to return to Bombay, and transhipped the goods taken by her from the *Cottia Wareesul*, on board a vessel called *Dingee Palkee*, then bound for the port of Gwadera, where she arrived safely, and attempted to discharge her cargo, but the Custom's Officer of that port suspected that there was something wrong about her cargo, as she did not produce her export manifest. The officer commenced to make strict enquiry regarding her cargo, but she, at night time, escaped and went to Bunder Kossum or Bunder Abbas, where she discharged her cargo and the agents of Khoja Mitta sold the goods. From Gwadera one Khoja Nundsee Partana communicated his suspicions concerning the goods, to one Khoja Essa Khakee, in Bombay, by a letter, that letter was handed to me, and it is now in my possession. I am informed, and believe, that Nacoda Jacob Juma is now at Mandvee, that Nacoda Ebrahim is now at Passunee, in Muscat, and that Nacoda Rajab is now at Kutch, Mandavee, but one of the crew of the *Dingee Palkee*, named Passoo, is now in Bombay harbour on board the *Dingee Rahimee*. I therefore charge Khijee Metta Mijee, Nacoda Jacob Juma, Nacoda Ebrahim, and Rujab, with conspiracy to defraud me and others, and pray that a warrant may issue against them that they may be dealt with accordingly.

One of the parties Passoo, is in custody, and the further investigation of the case is adjourned.

Mr. W. H. Crawford, is engaged for the prosecution.

THEFT.—Goorabux Lookaye Missur, and Peerbux Gool Mahomed, were charged with theft of Rs. 158, the property of Telukchund Bijareemull.

The prosecutor deposed,—I am a broker, and know the two prisoners. About four days ago, the first prisoner came to me saying "I am your countryman. A Shett has come from Poona. I will get you some precious stones from him." I agreed to that, and the day before yesterday, the second prisoner took me, about half-past four or five o'clock in the evening, to a house in Wittulwaddy, where I saw a Shet richly dressed. I had at that time four Bank notes of Rs. 20 each, two notes of Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 58 in cash, tied in the end of this cloth (produced.) The Shett asked the prisoner Peerbux if the money was brought. He said "yes, it has been brought." Then the Shett desired me to show the money. I said "shew the property." Then the Shett called out "Mehta take out property." Two persons named Beeroo and Goonamull who went with me were put out of the room, and the first prisoner seized me by my throat, and the second prisoner seized me by my hand, and the Shett untied my cloth, and took all my notes and money. Then the Shett began to run away. I cried out "Sepoy! sepoy!!" The second prisoner then said "don't cry out I'll get your money." The Police came in the house, and these two prisoners were seized, but the man who took my money escaped. The money stolen was my own property.

Beeroo Juwaresmull said,—I am a broker, I am acquainted with the prosecutor. On Monday last, about five o'clock in the evening, at the request of the prosecutor, I and one Goonasmull accompanied the prosecutor to a house in Wittulwaddy. We went upstairs where the first prisoner met us, and said to me, "why did you come upstairs, what business have you, go down." I then went downstairs with Goonasmull. About three-fourths of an hour afterwards I heard the prosecutor call out "Sepoy! Sepoy!" Then I and Goonasmull went upstairs. The second prisoner kicked me, and said "go down or I will kill you." I and Goonasmull then came downstairs again. Prosecutor came down making a noise saying "I am cheated." The second prisoner said, "Come up, why are you making a row, I will get you your money." I and Goonasmull also went up. The second prisoner said to the prosecutor "why do you make a row, don't make a row or you will be beaten. Leave with your character." Then prosecutor came down making a great noise, and the sepoys came and the prisoners were taken into custody, on a charge of cheating the prosecutor out of his money. I don't know what transpired upstairs after I first went down.

Goonasmull Beerban said,—I am a broker, and know the prosecutor and the prisoners. Last Monday, at half-past four or a quarter to five o'clock in the evening, I accompanied the prosecutor to the house in question. A Moolsaree named Beeroo Juwaresmull was with us. We went upstairs, the second prisoner came to Beeroo and me, "do you want to purchase any property; if you don't, go downstairs." I then stood on the staircase. The prosecutor then asked a Moonim, well-dressed, as if he was worth ten lacs of rupees, to "produce the money." Both the prisoners got up, and caught the prosecutor by the throat. The second caught him by both his arms. The *Moonim* then snatched a cloth in which rupees and notes were tied, from under the prosecutors left arm, took the notes and money out, threw down the cloth and run away. I saw all this distinctly. I then went upstairs, the second prisoner kicked me, abused me, and said "go down or your life will be taken." Then I went down and the prosecutor came down crying out, "Sepoy, Sepoy!" Then five or six minutes afterwards the second prisoner came down and said to the prosecutor, "why do you cry out, come up and your money will be given to you." The prosecutor went up followed by me. The second prisoner said to the prosecutor. "If you cry out I will take your life." Prosecutor went down and cried out again "Sepoy! Sepoy!" A Policeman came and took the prisoners into custody. The first prisoner told the Police Havildar that he had brought an action against the prosecutor for Rs. 200 that were due, and the second prisoner said that the prosecutor gambled and lost the money, but that was a false statement.

His Worship adjourned the further investigation of the case until Saturday next, to enable the Police to find out the other party.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

THE Ordinary Monthly Meeting for October, was held at the Grant College on the 4th instant, there were present—Dr. Peet, President, in the chair, Dr. Stovell, Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, Drs. Johnstone, Broughton, Hyslass, Haines, Ballingall, Welsh, Diver, and Dr. Carter, Secretary.

The proceedings of the last meeting of the Committee and of the Society were read and confirmed.

Members of the British Medical Journal, and of a new Journal lately commenced at Goa, (politely forwarded by Mr. Robarto, the Editor,) were laid on the table.

The first paper read was on *Delirium Tremens*, as observed at the European General Hospital, from 1857 to 1862, by Dr. Leith D.I.G.

The author commences his interesting and valuable communication by explaining the grounds upon which he has led to distinguish delirium-tremens from the milder affection which the terms ebrietas, and which corresponds to the first stage of the disease as commonly accepted; but the statistics of both affections are contained in the elaborate table showing the admissions and deaths during five complete years in the European General Hospital; from this table it is calculated that the ratio of mortality on the admissions was from delirium tremens for 524 per cent. from ebrietas 147 per cent., and from delirium tremens and ebrietas together 220 per cent., the total number of admissions being 772, and of deaths 17.

The majority of the deaths were of the first species or that which follows a debauch more or less prolonged, and is attended with vascular excitements. The influence of *season* and *occupation*; the *age* of the patients, are next treated of, the latter being somewhat over the age of the patients in general: the *liquors* the patients had been drinking was most commonly brandy. Dr. Leith considers that all kinds of drink have a similar effect: it is the alchohol that is the pernicious agent, and to the quantity of it taken is to be attributed the disease in all its phases; it is erroneous to imagine that only the bad or drugged liquor does harm. The *accession of delirium* often comes on while drinking, but sometimes after an interval of 40 or 50 hours, occasionally a relapse of *delirium* takes place, and the author has collected no fewer than 23 cases in which this "secondary" delirium occured, and he gives a striking example, five such cases were amongst the fatal ones, and in these the secondary delirium was of a violent character, and ended in convulsions. *Irritability of stomach* was not frequent, no particular state of the *tongue* exclusively pertains to either variety of the disease, nor were the bowels in any uniform state, the *skin* is generally natural, sometimes hot, especially in fatal cases; *heat of head* is by no means invariable: *head-ache*, was seldom complained of, but in two cases, it was severe, and followed convulsions: *Redness of the eyes*, was occassionally present; especially after long sleeplessness. *Pulse*, Dr. Leith well remarks the influence of position on the pulse; his figures were obtained when the patients were either lying or sitting: they show an average of from 80 to 100 per minute, as the most common: in the fatal cases, the pulse was over 100 and once upwards of 130. *Tremor*, was generally present, and sometimes severe. *Convulsions*, occurred in all the fatal cases, except one, being succeeded by coma, and they indicate very great danger: *Sleeplessness* was a constant feature of the disease, and usually preceded it. The *delirium* varied much in character and degree. Dr. Leith gives an elaborate summary of his observations on this point, quoting numerous illustrations: *Vertigo*, was often observed, and in relation with these symptoms, the author remarks that two confirmed drunkards at length became insane. The *duration* of delirium is next treated of, it mostly lasted upwards of three days. The condition of the *pupil of the eye* has, for many years, been most carefully investigated by the author, who states that in delirium tremens the pupil is abnormally larger, it would be impossible to suggest precautions to avoid error, not already adopted by the author: he observed that the pupil is double in size during the *delirium*, and to this last the increase is owing: when convulsions come on the pupil widely dilates; some most interesting cases illustrating his remarks are then given by Dr. Leith, but can only be referred to here. The subject of *treatment* next follows, and the elaborate care exhibited in carrying this out, so as to avoid injurious influences, and assist the natural process of recovery is most apparent in this part of Dr. Leith's paper: he states that he considers alibmentation along with quiet to be the most important part of the treatment of delirium tremens: it is surprising, too, to find from Dr. Leith's observations how well nourishing broths and other liquid food is retained by the patients when alchohol is withheld, and it may be at once stopped with safety: of this fact, an example is given. Seldom was medicine required, and then only on account of complications or symptoms more urgent than usual: depletion, Dr. Leith thinks, seldom necessary even in robust men suffering from the effects of a single debauch, in one case chloroform failed to procure sleep, once it succeeded, opiates were never given with this intention. All the eleven patients who died were habitual drunkards, three had fever, probably the result of exposure to the sun, violent delirium, convulsions, &c., coma quickly followed, three had convulsions on their admission: in four, they subsequently came on; one patient sunk exhausted from a complication of chronic dysentery. Dr. Leith furnishes a table of the post mortem appearances; the congested condition of the stomach and lungs is mentioned, as perhaps due to the state of the pneumogastric nerves in the particular mode of deaths, only once were the venal organs found diseased. The mean-time patients were kept in hospital was nine days more than the treatment required, but prolonged from humane motives.

2. The other communication read to the Society was, by Dr. Ballingall, on the subject of Elephantiasis of the scrotum. It contained the results of the author's recent experience, being an addition to his previous paper on the same subject: since then (1858), Dr. Ballingall has operated successfully on ten cases, in two the tumours being of large size: one of these cases was then described more fully, and the method adopted for removing a mass weighing upwards of 100 pounds (106½ lbs.,) the patient completely recovered. In a second instance, described by the author, some difficulties arose from the presence of hernia. Amongst other remarks the beneficent effects of change of air to the Deccan was pointed out, also the fallacy of the popular notion that Elephantiasis is due to a fish diet, &c.

A discussion followed the reading of these two papers, and the best thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to Dr. Leith and Ballingall: it is intended that both communication be printed in the next volume of the Transactions of the Society.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—SESSION 1862-63.

First Meeting, September 18th, 1862.

THE Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their Rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 18th September, at half-past 4 P.M.

Present.—The Hon'ble W. E. Frere, C.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., Vice-President in the chair; Captain W. C. Barker, I.N., Vice-President; the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A.; R. Haines, Esqr., M.D.; C. D. Leggatt, Esq.; Lieut. G. T. Robinson, I.N.; J. E. C. Pryce, Esq.; Rao Saheb Vishvanath. Narayan Mandlik; Surgeon J. Vaughan, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.S.; Captain J. T. Annesley; the Rev. J. M. Mitchell, LL.D.; the Rev. R. F. Colvin; G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D.; and D. L. Kennelly, Esq., I.N., Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Members proposed.—The Hon'ble M. H. Scott; E. P. Repton, Esq.; W. T. Stevens, Esq.; Colonel H. J. Barr; C. Forjett, Esq.; Dr. James Welsh; W. Campbell, Esq., M.D.; and J. Burgess, Esq., F.E.I.S.

Donations.—The following donations were laid before the Society for which their best thanks were directed to be given to the donors:—

1. Narrative of a second voyage in search of a North West passage, &c., by Sir J. Ross, C.B., &c.—By R. Haines, Esq., M.D.

2. Appendix to Captain Parry's journal of a second voyage in search of a N. W. passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific.—By ditto.

3. Kohl's Russia.—By ditto.

4. Grosier's general description of China, 2 vols.—By ditto.

5. Transactions of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society, for the year 1861.—By the Society.

6. A glance at Dr. Martin Haugh's Essays, on the sacred language, writings, and religion of the Parsees, by E. Rehatsek, Esq.—By the author.

7. Annual report of the Bombay Grant Medical College, for the Session 1861-62.—By Surgeon J. Peet, M.D., Principal.

8. Report of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, and of the Vernacular Branch Societies and Girls' Schools, for the Session 1861-62.—By the Society.

9. Report of the Bombay Benevolent Library for 1861.—By the Managing Committee.

10. Report on Vaccination throughout the Bombay Presidency and Sind, for the year 1861.—By the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

11. Report on the Ganges Canal Works, by Colonel Sir P. J. Cautley, K.C.B., F.R.S., 3 vols., with Plans.—By Government.

12. Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London, Volume VI., No. 2.—By the Society.

13. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. XIX., Part IV.—By the Society.

14. General Hypsometrical Tableau of India, and High-Asia, by Hermann, Adolphe, and Robert de Schlagintweit, Esqrs.—By the authors.

15. Bulletin of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, for 1856; Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor of the Canals of the State of New York, for 1854; Report of the Governors of the Alms House, New York, for 1855; Report of the Canal Commissioners of the State of New York; Report of the Commissioners of Emigration for New York; Report of the Secretary of State on the Criminal Statistics of New York; Report of the Secretary of State relative to the Statistics of the Poor; Statistics and Geography of the production of Iron, by A. S. Hewitt, Esq.; Access to an open Polar Sea, by Dr. E. K. Kane, M.D.; Discourse on the Growth of Cities, by H. P. Tappan, Esq., D.D., LL.D.; and Report of the Chamber of Commerce.—By the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

16. Smithsonian contributions to knowledge, vols. IX. XI. XII.; Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, for 1856, '57, '58, '59; Report of the Secretary of War upon the Lake Harbour Improvements for 1857; Defence of Dr. Gould by the Scientific Council of Dudley Observatory; Reply to the Statement of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, by B. A. Gould jr.; Motion of Fluids and Solids relative to the Earth Surface by W. Ferrel, Esq., A.M.—By the Smithsonian Institution.

17. Reports of the United States Coast Survey, for the years 1856-57.—By Professor A. D. Bache, Superintendent.

18. Tables of the Coins, Weights, and Measures, in use in British India, and the United Kingdom.—By J. Burgess, Esq., F.E.I.S.

19. On the Tides.—By Ditto.

20. Maps.—The World in Hemispheres; S. W. Germany, Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, Arabia Petræa, United States of N. America, Western States, Belgium, the Netherlands, Persia and Afghanistan, China and Japan, N. America, United States, E. States, India, Southern Sheet, Ireland, N. W. Africa, S. Africa, Turkey in Asia, S. America, England, India, N. Sheet, Spain and Portugal, Palestine, South America, Asia, and Africa.—By A. K. Johnston Esq., F.R.S., G.F.G., &c.

Letters read.—From Lieut. R. G. Watson, H.M.'s Embassy at the Court of Persia.

2. Lieut. G. L. Lewis, I.N.

3. His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.

4. T. Black, Esq.

5. Lieut. G. T. Robinson, I.N.

6. Surgeon Major J. Peet, M.D.

7. Edward Rehatsek, Esq.

8. The Secretary Bombay Mechanics' Institution.

9. The Secretary American, Geographical, and Statistical Society, New York.

10. The Secretary Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

11. H. Brooke, Esq., Secretary Bombay Chamber of Commerce, acknowledging Secretary's letter which accompanied Commander Fraser's Pamphlet on the capabilities of the River Juba, in Eastern Africa, and stating in reply that the members of the Chamber do not appear sufficiently interested in the locality in question to lend pecuniary co-operation towards its further exploration.

12. Major W. L. Merewether, Acting Secretary to Government, communicating the Resolution of Government on a letter from the Commissioner in Sind, submitting for favorable consideration a letter from Commander Balfour, bringing to notice the value of River Fluctuation, Register at Kotree, and suggesting that some arrangements should be made for its continuation, &c.

Read the following letter from Commodore Wellesley, President of the Society, intimating his resignation of that office:—

"London, July 29th, 1862.

"To the Secretary of the Bombay Geographical Society, Bombay.

"Dear Sir,—Having ceased to hold the command of the Indian Navy, I beg to resign the office of President of the Bombay Geographical Society, and to express through you to the members thereof, my very sincere thanks for the courtesy and support I have received on all occasions during the five years in which I have had the honor of presiding over the Society's meeting.—Believe me, dear Sir, &c.,

G. G. WELLESLEY, Captain Royal Navy."

Upon which the Vice-President in the chair expressed his regret that Commodore Wellesley, could no longer continue President of the Society, and he felt sure that he gave not only the sense of the meeting, but the common feeling of the whole Society, when he expressed the extreme regret with which they heard of Commodore Wellesley's retirement. Notwithstanding arduous public duties Commodore Wellesley had to perform, nothing could exceed the zeal and assiduous attention with which he had discharged the office of President of the Society, nor the frank impartiality and justice with which he guided our proceedings, and all members of the Society must entertain a grateful memory of his efforts to promote the interest they had at heart. The Vice-President then suggested that a letter expressing their acknowledgments of his kind services, and regret at his loss should be forwarded to Commodore Wellesley by the next mail, signed by all present.

The remarks from the Chairman having been cordially assented to at the request of the meeting, Mr. Frere, drafted the following letter which was adopted and signed, by all the members present:—

"To Commodore G. G. WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., late President of the Bombay Geographical Society.

"Sir,—The Society having received your letter, dated London, the 29th July, resigning the office of President of this Society, in consequence of your ceasing to hold the command of the Indian Navy, desire to express their high sense of the many and great services you have rendered to the Society during the time you presided over us, and their unfeigned regret at this severance of their association with you.

"Your constant attendance at the meetings of the Society, and the urbanity and impartiality with which you guided their proceedings, will leave a lasting impression in the minds of all our members; while this expression of our feelings inadequately repays you for the benefits you have conferred upon them.

"The Society still entertain a lingering hope that the fortunes and exigencies of the honorable service to which you belong may again lead you to serve on these shores, and in asking you to continue an honorary member of the Society, they trust that should their hopes be fulfiled they may derive further benefit from your co-operation with them.

"We beg to add our heart-felt wish for your happiness and future success in life, and in the honorable service to which you belong, and have the honor to subscribe ourselves.—Sir, your most obedient and humble servants,

(Signed) W. E. FRERE.
" W. C. BARKER.
" R. F. COLVIN.
" J. M. MITCHELL.
" J. E. C. PRYCE.
" J. T. ANNESLEY.
" G. T. ROBINSON.
" C. D. LEGGATT.
" ROBERT HAINES.
" JAMES VAUGHAN.
" GEORGE BIRDWOOD.
" W. K. FLETCHER.
" D. J. KENNELLY."

The Rev. W. K. Fletcher in moving the nomination of a successor to Commodore Wellesley, said—"I wish it had fallen to the lot of some older member of the Society to submit the proposal which I have been requested to make. I feel that it is presumptuous in one who has been able to give so little attention to the affairs of the Society as myself, should come prominently forward and propose for your election a successor to the chair of President just vacated. But the gentleman whom I am to name is well-known, and all will, I believe, admit highly qualified for the office. He has been seventeen years a member, and a constant attendant at the meetings of the Society. His presence amongst us to-day forbids my saying more on the fitness for the office than alluding to his successful study of numismatical and other subjects akin to geographical sciences.

"I have, gentlemen, the pleasure of proposing for your election, as President of this Society, the Hon'ble Mr. Frere."

Dr. Robert Haines, having seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere was unanimously declared President of the Society, and in expressing his acknowledgments for the honor, and regret that it had not fallen on an abler and better man, he stated it would be his earnest desire to promote the interests of the Society, and to endeavour by every means in his power to assist in upholding the good name it had won to itself.

The President then called upon Lieut. Robinson, who, read the first paper of the evening entitled "Short Notes on Japan." This interesting paper was listened to with marked attention throughout, and at its close, underwent considerable discussion, in which many of the members present took part.

The President in conveying the thanks of the Society to Lieut. Robinson for his highly interesting paper said, that the remarks which had fallen from him during its perusal were of so valuable a nature that he would take the opportunity of requesting him to favor the Society by embodying them in his paper preparatory to its taking its place in their Transactions. Lieut. Robinson having expressed his readiness to meet the Society's wishes resumed his seat admist applause.

The next paper read was a communication from the Government "Miscellaneous Observations upon the Comoro Islands," by Major Pelly, an extract from which will be found below.

At the conclution of this paper which, as mentioned above, had been communicated by Government, the President said that on first reading it he had been forcibly struck with the similarity which at present exists in the Island of Johanna, with its state as described by Sir William Jones, when he visited it nearly eighty years ago, that he had marked several passages in Sir William Jones' description which will be found in the 4th volume of his works, as edited by Lord Teignmouth, 800: Edition, but as he only heard the day before, that the paper was to be read at this meeting, he had not time to condense and arrange the remarks he was inclined to make; he would, therefore, only refer to pages 272, 273, 276, 279, 281, 282, 288, 299, 301, 304, 309, 310; as showing how little Johanna appears to have altered since 1783, as little since 1830, when the speaker himself touched there on his first voyage to India.

The President then said that he would not adjourn the meeting without reiterating the greateful sense of the honor they had that day done him.

The meeting then adjourned, till this day, Thursday.

The following is an Extract from the Paper on the "Comoro Islands" read by Major Pelly:—

There are four Islands in this group, of which

Comoro proper is the northern-most, the rudest, and the largest, having a length of about thirty, and an average breadth of about ten miles.

Nearest and to the southward of Comoro proper is Mohilla, which is the smallest of the four Islands.

Johanna lying south-east of Mohilla, and distant from it, some thirty miles, is the second Island in respect of extent.

And Mayotte, lying to the southward and eastward of Johanna at a distance of about thirty miles, is somewhat smaller in area than the latter Island.

In former years Mayotte was under the nominal suzerainty of Johanna; but between the years 1830 and 1840 the Chiefs of Mayotte threw off their dependency, quarelled among themselves, and fell to the intrigues of the French. In the year 1841 the French established themselves on the little Island of Zaondzi, lying to the north-east of Mayotte, and forming a connecting link between its mainland and the outlying Island of Pamanzi. The French gained their landing by espousing the cause of one of the contending Chiefs, upon the condition of his ceding Zaondzi to them. Subsequently, this Chief was induced to surrender all his sovereignty in favor of the French, in consideration of an annunl pension of about two hundred pounds sterling. Zaondzi was fortified; quarters for a Commandant and Staff were erected; an Arsenal was established, as also an Hospital; the sea faces of the island were scarped; Battaries commanding the harborage or anchorage were erected or were commenced; and plans were submitted to the Home Government for rendering Mayotte a Military and Naval position of the first-class. These plans, however, if ever seriously entertained, seem to have been discarded since the revolution of 1848. Mayotte, like the other Islands of Comoro, has been comparatively neglected by the Imperial Government, and remains for the present a minor Military Colony under a Commandant superior and Staff stationed on Zaondzi; while the mainland is occupied by some eight sugar-cane planters holding estates which last year exported in the aggregate some fifteen hundred tons of sugar.

Yet, though actually unimportant for aggressive purposes, the position of Mayotte possesses considerable natural and geographical advantages. It is seated on our line of communication with the East via the Cape; it is in the middle of the Mozambique Channel, conveniently near to Madagascar, to the East Coast of Africa, to the other Islands of the Comoro group, and to Zanzibar, while it is not so distant from Bourbon as to render it of no avail as a harbour of refuge to vessels of war cruizing near that shelterless station. As to its natural advantages, the reef locked and always calm anchorages of Mayotte extend over a length of more than thirty miles, with an average breath of four or five miles.

The climate of Mayotte was long reputed as being very unhealthy, owing to its marshy grounds, and to a belt of mangroves margining its sea line. But the Commandant informed me that the unhealthiness of the Frontier was greatly overstated, and that nothing but money considerations prevented him transferring his Head Quarters from Zaondzi to the mainland. Zaondzi was too confined; and was, moreover, destitute of sweet water. I saw myself but one well on the Islet, and that was quite brackish.

Communication is maintained with Mayotte by means of a small steam schooner-of-war, which runs once-a-month to the Seychelles, and occasionally moves round thence to Bourbon, and so back to Mayotte, touching en route at the small French Colonies of St. Mary's on the East Coast and of Noss Bé on the West Coast of Madagascar. I found some thousand tons of coal and a little patent fuel stored at Zaondzi.

The staple product of Mayotte is sugar. It is asserted that if well and thoroughly cultivated, the Island might export from fifteen to twenty thousand tons per annum. The cane lands seem to be for the most part occupied. But the planters do not at present thrive. Want of labour is their general complaint; and absence of labour implies presence of weeds, and otherwise careless and unremunerative planting. I believe also that the sugar-cane disease

way for restoration to health should be reckoned service. Who shall say how many a man clung to his post under this assurance, battled with the ominous fever, carried his wounded arm into action again, or kept down the turbulent spirits of his district by his presence, being forward to the point when peace and security should return, and his valuable aid might be spared to recruit his exhausted energies at home? How many such cases occurred is as well known to Sir Charles Wood as it is to every military or civil Officer in India. The rule was a just one. The effect, the stimulus of excitement on the human constitution is well understood. A man with a high and important object before him will resist the influence of fatigue, of malaria, of wounds; will hold on till his aim is accomplished and the demand on his services is no longer urgent—and this was the case of many a man during the late rebellion—he fought against his weakness, he left not his post till peace and tranquility were assured. Then the anxieties, the vexations, the watchings, the strenuous bodily exertions, asserted their natural influence on his constitution. He felt himself worn out, bloodless, his old wound began to inconvenience him—he felt the bullet in his shoulder, he could no longer bear exposure to the sun, in short he could no longer do his duty and his medical advisers told him he must go home—the very thought revived him. He had done the State some service. He had wasted his strength for them. They would compensate him for the time necessary to restore him to efficiency—and such doubtless was the spirit of that liberal order till a new chief came who knew not Joseph, and mightily afflicted the people. He has now ruled that unless the Officer is obliged to go away *immediately* he cannot apply for the boon; that the damage incurred in the months of delay shall receive no consideration unless it is imminently fatal. That he who holds on as long as he can and is ultimately obliged to go must lose service till he gets well again. The effect of this order will be to take away man away from his duty who has a fair plea for absence. He will no longer desire to remain lest he ultimately come under the operation of the new rule; it will also scarcely fail to affect the case of many Officers who would have fairly and justly benefited by the order as it originally stood.

There can be no doubt that the present Secretary of State for India is wittingly or unwittingly doing his utmost to make the Indian service undesirable and unattractive. He appears to spare no effort to disgust every body from Himalaya to Comorin—but he is, we fear, doing more, even than which will ultimately lower the high character which has so long distinguished the servants of Britain in the east.

INDO-AMERICAN COTTON.

(From the Madras Times, Oct. 6.)

When reviewing Mr. Wheeler's Cotton book some few months since, we said that his conclusions regarding the profitable cultivation of American Cotton in India were at variance with the statements of Dr. Wight so long engaged in that experiment in the District of Coimbatore, and we quoted an extract from Dr. Wight's report in proof of our statement. Some remarks lately made by the Manchester Cotton Supply Association attributing most unworthy motives, respecting the introduction of American Cotton in India, to the late Court of Directors and through them to their employés have drawn Dr. Wight from his retirement, and he has come forward manfully to defend his old master and himself from these imputations. His little pamphlet of 44 pages entitled "Notes on Cotton Farmers" first appeared, divided into eight papers, in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, but is now published separately. The remarks of the Cotton Supply Association which gave chief offence are as follows:—"It is pretty well known that the Government farms did not succeed because they were not intended to succeed. The Court of Directors did not want 'interlopers' in India, and the facts of the case show that either they had predetermined that these experiments, thrust upon them by representatives of the Cotton interest in and out of Parliament, should be failures, or that they (the Government) were grossly imposed upon by the American planters as their employ." Dr. Wight justly enough remarks that such a charge brought against the Court, equally implicated him, as he must have received and acted on secret and underhand orders directing him to misconduct their operations so as to ensure the disappointment of the public hopes by failure; and he unhesitatingly declares the imputation false and slanderous. Dr. Wight intends his pamphlet as a sort of supplement to or synopsis of the "Hand-book of Cotton Cultivation in the Madras Presidency," and his present remarks are the result of a careful review of his past experience corrected by some years acquaintance with good and scientific farming in England. As a sort of introduction to the subject the author enters into an explanation of the terms "high farming" and "pedigree wheat." The former may be summed up in fine words, "*perfect tillage with sufficient and judicious manuring.*" "Manure is the food of the plant and on its sufficiency to feed the growing crop, the cultivator's profit or loss in a great measure depends. It is sufficient when full crops are obtained, and is in excess when over-luxuriance is produced at the cost of fruitfulness." Very interesting illustrations of these principles are given which are far too long for quotation; the main points to be kept in view are sufficient aeration of the soil, ploughing deep, breaking up and exposing freely to the atmosphere—then abundant manure, and a careful rotation of selected crops, certain of which are planted for the express purpose of being eaten off by sheep or other cattle, which thus again manure the ground and return to it a large portion of its produce. The live stock are at the same time fattened and fitted for the market. Dr. Wight argues that such a system is as applicable to cotton as to wheat, the details being varied of course according to the special circumstances—the principls however remaining the same, that is, "good tillage, systematic though moderate manuring and carefully adjusted rotations." Dr. Wight says the ryots, as far as he knew, never applied manure beyond allowing sheep to browse the leaves and tender tops of the cotton plants for a day or two before clearing off the shrubs—but they considered rotation quite indispensable though it was of a very simple character—namely cotton, then two crops of cholum, and then cotton again. If in place of this three course system a four or five course was adopted, consuming one or two on the ground by sheep, he thinks the results would be more satisfactory. "Attention to even an imperfect system of rotation has enabled the Hindoo to continue the growth of cotton for centuries and with fair success on impoverished and unmanured land; while its disregard has led the American planter to 'wear out' in little more than fifty years thousands of square miles of the most fertile virgin soils."

The "pedigree wheat" has been produced by Mr. Hallet, at the Manor House Brighton. Commencing with an ear of nursery wheat four years ago, he has year by year selected most carefully the produce of the finest ears as seed for the next years crop, and improving every successive harvest, he has at length more than doubled the size of the original ears. Dr. Wight advocates the same principle applied to cotton and fully believes that, carefully conducted, it will succeed in improving materially the staple of Indian cotton. This our readers will remember was suggestion of by our present Governor some time since and was formerly suggested by Lord Tweedale. If however it can be shown that American seed will, under judicious management, produce more remunerative crops than any "acclimated," is seems desirable to direct our attention chiefly to the successful treatment of the exotic. In regard to the latter Dr. Wight mentions, that four or five years before he left Coimbatore a most unfavorable season occurred, no rain fell for many weeks after sowing and the native cotton crops almost completely failed; the plants died or were injured beyond recovery. With the exotic the case was different; the plants continued to live, and at once, on the advent of rain, began to push vigorously, and finally matured a crop, the natives making more by it in this bad year than they would have done from an average crop of native cotton in a medium one. After this the new cotton became a favorite with the ryots and the author distributed 20,000 lbs. of seed among intended growers the year he left. Dr. Wight denies altogether the superiority of American farming—as also the assertions of the Association that 600 lbs. of clean cotton per acre can be obtained as an average crop in that country. He was often told by the American planters themselves that the average crop of clean cotton on the best land of the Mississipi State does not equal 400 lbs. per acre though that quantity was often reached; the average was supposed to range between 300 and 350 pounds. He further states that "in Georgia 600 lbs. of seed cotton was considered a good crop, which is about what we obtained off our medium lands in India, but much below what the best produced," and adds that the American planters, after five years Indian experience honestly admitted that they had nothing to teach the natives of India in the business of cotton growing, but had learned something from them. In place of the high-sounding words, "European energy, intelligence, mechanical skill and science, *let us substitute European capital, in the hands of judicious, kindly-tempered buyers, who know how to practice the virtue of doing as they would be done by*, in their intercourse with the timid retiring ryot, and India will give you cotton enough, very nearly if not absolutely as good as America supplies." The perusal of this pamphlet will be interesting to those who are inclined to condemn generally the whole system of Indian agriculture. The author himself states that when first brought in contact with it his belief of its miserably backward state was about as confirmed as that of the Committee of the Cotton Supply Association, until taught his error by finding "our mechanical skill and science" beat by the practice of the Ryots. After a good deal of home experience he now thinks the Hindoo system still ahead of our middle class farming. The frequent ploughing and fallowing of the Ryot has enabled him for thousands of years though ignorant perhaps of the scientific explanation, to get incessant crops from his land at a cheap rate. The soil is manured by the atmosphere—"the air contains the substance of plants, *every* process of putrefaction or combination fills the air with the substance of once-living plants; and it only needs that by tillage the soil should be brought, throughout its substance into contact with fresh surfaces of air, to enable it to extract and treasure up for living vegetable ones, those the very stems which have constituted its fertility before. Tillage no doubt results in an actual addition of those very particulars to the soil which in guano, superphosphate, and farm yard dung are called manure."

The conclusion arrived at is that the heavy crops of American cotton are due to the extreme fertility of the soil and not to any particular agricultural skill. That further the soil not climate (generally) of India are capable of producing crops equal to those of America, and that good average returns may be obtained by good management. That cotton is an exhausting crop requiring careful rotation towards its successful culture; that, by abandoning the English practice of judicious manuring with suitable things and rotation, the fertility of the Indian soils might be made to approach those of the Southern States of America and to produce proportionate crops" and, "that had the experiments been in the first instance undertaken on these principles, the result would now have been hailed as a great success in place of being stigmatised, by those who should know better, as a premeditated and disgraceful failure." We think Dr. Wight has established his position, and commend his pamphlet to the attention of all who take an interest in this very important subject.

ENGLISH PRESS.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(From the Daily News, Sept. 15.)

It is curious to mark the contrast between trade and speculation. Legitimate trade pursues steadily the even tenor of its way, without spasms of jerks, sudden expansions or violent contractions. True, it sometimes experiences fluctuation, the volume of trade expanding until it has reached a certain point, when a reaction sets in; but, *so far as* regular commerce is concerned, these movements are of a gradual and steady character, and quite devoid of caprice. Speculation, on the other hand, is uncertain, flighty, and capricious in the extreme. At one moment, the whole host of speculators will rush into some particular channel of enterprise, trampling each other to death in the race, while at another time, without rhyme or reason, the same sort of enterprise is completely disregarded. The speculators rush out of it in a body as fast as they rush in, and as the scheme, whatever it may be, declines in popular estimation, or goes out of fashion for a time, no one will touch it "with a pair of tongs," as the saying is. A little while ago and new foreign loans and joint-stock schemes were all the rage. The speculative world seemed to think there could not be too much or too many of them. However rapid the supply was, the demand outstripped it. Premiums were as plentiful as blackberries. New foreign loans were written for to the extent of five or ten times their amount, and as for the new banks and other public companies, each speculator ransacked his private acquaintance in order to bring influence to bear upon the securing of an allotment of such rich fruit. "Can you get me a few shares in such and such a bank?" was the query which instantly followed his greeting to every friend or acquaintance.

Very remarkable is the reaction which has followed all this heat and excitement. Now, such a thing as a new loan is not heard of, while prospectuses of new companies are rare as angels' visits. The only explanation is that it was the fashion to bring out such concerns, and very likely a few weeks hence it may become so again, but just at present it is not the fashion, so no one attempts it. It might be imagined that persons who have a really promising and *bonâ fide* undertaking to introduce would be glad to take the opportunity when the market is left clear, and when the public have no competing projects under their notice. But no; new companies come forward a dozen at a time, or not at all.

How is the caprice of the market to be explained? For want of a better means of accounting for it, shall we charge it upon Fashion, which has already quite enough to answer for; or can it be that new concerns only prosper under the stimulus of market manipulation of a peculiar character, and that the simultaneous action of many promoters and their numerous tools is needed to bring about the proper degree of furor, and to work up the public mind to the requisite pitch?

During the present period of reaction from previous excess, the new foreign loans, though by no means exempt from fluctuation, have been relatively much better supported than the shares in the new companies. Upon no sane principle can one account for the contempt now bestowed upon articles which very recently were in the highest estimation, and which have not deteriorated one jot in intrinsic value. We might enumerate a score of new undertakings in which the public embarked with more or less eagerness, and which they now either have no taste for or are extremely anxious to get out of. They have made the preliminary payments, ranging in most cases from 2*l.* to 5*l.* a share, and now they seem willing, instead of making a profit, to utterly sacrifice a more or less considerable portion of what they have paid, if they may but be allowed to wash their hands of the very enterprises of which they then thought so highly. For example, take the newly-formed Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, whose shares, with 5*l.* paid, are only saleable at 1*l.* 15*s.* discount. The profits of banking in India are certainly quite as promising as they were at the time when the shares in this bank were at a considerable premium; while as regards China the field ought to be the more encouraging from the fact that some of the existing banks have just sustained a considerable loss by an ingenious fraud, for every one knows that a loss of this sort operates as a salutary incentive to increased general vigilance for a long time afterwards. A bank which (the Union Bank of London is a case in point) is able to stand up under a heavy loss usually profits by it in the long run, on account of the increased care and caution which follow it. Just as, according to the old saying, "threatened men live long," and conspiracies strengthen even a bad government, so do losses but strengthen a bank, always provided they do not crush it, as was the case with the Commercial Bank of London. But the Commercial Bank was always a sickly concern.

The case of the Hindustan, China, and Japan Bank is by no means an isolated one. The shares of the London and Brazilian Bank fetch only about par in the market; and those of the Chartered Bank of British Columbia, with 10*l.* paid, are at ¾ to ½ discount. In both instances the direction is of the best character that can be had, and these concerns are really in a better position now than they were when they stood at high premiums, because then the difficulties of first establishment had to be got over; whereas now every arrangement has been made, and the staffs have been sent out to commence actual business in a field acknowledged to be remunerative. The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, and the Imperial Bank, are two more new concerns which have actually got to work in the City of London; but the subscribers could not now get their capital back intact were they to offer their shares in the market. Yet both establishments have made considerable progress towards forming a paying connexion, and the directors of the former have publicly declared that they are more than satisfied with the progress they have made. Then there is the Bank of Queensland, whose shares were recently at a premium of 1*l.* or 1*l.* 10*s.*, but are now, to a seller, at 1*l.* 5*s.* discount. Statements the reverse of truthful have been made respecting the amount of the "preliminary expenses" of this bank—always a sore point with public companies. The directors are men of position, and have put forward a public declaration that they have no idea whatever of countenancing the slightest irregularity. In their hands, if in any men's, the interests of the shareholders ought to be safe. The simplest arithmetical reckoning will show that the amount of depreciation indicated by the current discount on the shares is unwarranted, because it is greatly in excess of any expenditure that can possibly yet have been incurred. Casting out of account the liability attaching to share partnerships, it is obvious that to buy Queensland Bank shares at the present price—we are not recommending this, or any other investment, but simply mentioning a curious fact—is equivalent to buying for a few shillings the right to a sovereign of money actually existing, and paid into a solvent depositary. We rightly distrust the cheap who, of course, "for a wager," stands at the fair offering to sell real golden sovereigns for a shilling a piece, but in the case of Queensland Bank shares, a bargain of this sort is really and truly presented. Our readers, we repeat, will please bear in mind and estimate for themselves the attendant liability. We are not aware, however, that the prospects of Queensland or Australian banking have deteriorated since the launching of this project, when the public hastened to engage in it.

The most remarkable instance of depreciation of all, however, is afforded by the shares of the Union Bank of Ireland. The fallacy of market premiums on the introduction of new companies was never more strikingly illustrated. The sum as yet paid on these shares is only 2*l.*, and the price in the market is 2 to 1¾ discount; in other words, a shareholder, desirous of selling, can get nothing whatever for the 2*l.* deposit, which thus becomes an entire sacrifice. In this case also something is said about 5,000*l.* of "preliminary expenses," but as the 2*l.* deposit on the 10,000 shares which constitute the capital of the bank represents a cash total of 20,000*l.* actually paid up, it is evident that the market, in rating this 20,000*l.* of hard cash as worth *nil*, is under the influence of unreasoning panic, or of one of those fits of caprice to which we have called attention. A share which is affirmed by the market to be worth absolutely nothing is really worth between 1*l.* 5*s.* and 1*l.* 10*s.*, valued by the amount of cash, the shareholders' undoubted property, that remains in hand *after* defraying all the preliminary expenses. As regards the liability of the shareholders to future calls—a liability which those who sell at the present nominal prices are apparently desirous of evading, though it is more than doubtful whether they will succeed in evading it—it is to be remarked that the field for banking in Ireland is neither better nor worse than it was when this undertaking was introduced and favourably received.

Why, in the name of common sense, do people subscribe to partnerships only in order to get out of them? Why do they become bank shareholders, and straightway go and repent? The spectacle is not creditable either to our commercial sagacity or our commercial consistency. No sane person builds a house in order quickly to pull it down again, or sets up a shop or other business with a view to abandoning it before he has tried whether or not it will pay. Why, then, do people commit acts collectively which they would never dream of committing individually? If shareholders in banks, or subscribers to new projects, disapprove of the conduct of the directors, whether on account of sins of omission or commission, the remedy is open to them. At the requisition of an adequate number of the malcontents the board may be impeached at a general meeting, and remedial action taken. But we confess we are unable to comprehend the conduct of persons who agree in writing to start in business as bankers, and who, without assigning a particle of reason, suddenly change their minds, and attempt the difficult feat of retreating what is unquestionably a legally binding adhesion to a partnership. The case of these new companies has a rather wide moral, for it seems to show that the public subscribe to joint-stock partnerships without knowing their own minds, and without that amount of deliberation which may consider requisite in all other affairs.

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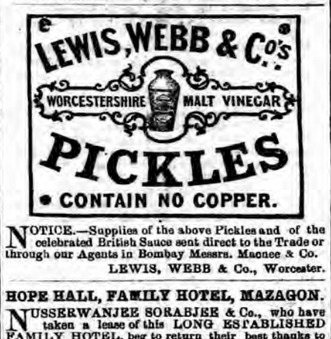

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A CARD.—It will be considered a favor if all those Gentlemen to whom bills have been repeatedly sent during the past six months will oblige us with remittances to enable us to close accounts to 30th September. The want of punctuality in paying their bills has put us to serious inconvenience, and we therefore request the immediate attention of all our debtors to the accounts which have been forwarded to them.

All subscriptions to English and Continental Newspapers and Periodicals are supposed to be paid in advance, and it is only on the faith of their being so that we supply them: three-fourths of the year have gone bye, and not much over one half of our constituents have as yet paid for those supplied to them! This must be remedied next year; and we now therefore give timely notice, that Papers and Periodicals for 1863 will be ordered *only for those who shall by the 20th November* 1862, *have paid for them in advance for at least six months.*

The accounts of all those who take no notice of this Advertisement will, on 1*st November next*, be handed, for recovery through the law courts, to our Solicitors.

With sums due to us in Outstanding Debts to the amount of considerably over half a lakh of Rupees, we find ourselves pressed for ready cash to meet our current liabilities, and we therefore trust all our debtors will respond to the call now made on them to "pay up."

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